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Hongkong, 14th September, 1915.

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August, 1915.

WAR NEWS.

IMPORTANT PROGRESS IN GALLIOLI.

A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that the progress of the Allies in the first week in August in Gallipoli is equal in importance to any previous success there. The Allies have discovered on the west coast of the Peninsula a vulnerable point in the Turkish defences and they have thus been enabled to make a further rapid advance. The Turks are hastily transporting artillery from Bular against the new front.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN THE STATES.

The *Daily Telegraph's* New York correspondent says that documents published prove the German Government sought to coerce German firms in America, threatening punishment in German military forces if they supplied the Allies. One firm accepted an order on an understanding with the German Consul General in Philadelphia that it did so simply to prevent its being given to a firm that would carry it out promptly and that it would itself delay delivery as long as possible. This method has been successfully employed by many German concerns.

"SWEET LAVENDER."

STREET SELLERS GONE TO THE WAR.

In August the old familiar cry of "Buy my sweet lavender in the streets of London was not so noticeable as usual. Most of the traders who used to sell lavender in July have gone to the wars, and this, combined with the increased use of the lilac-coloured blooms for crushing into oil, has almost given the old-time street trade its quietus. The shops, however, have a good supply. Covent Garden does not find much change in its flower market, though the demand is nearly all for white flowers—white roses, stocks, and lilies. Most of the labourers on culture and grass between Ponders-end and Broxbourne have gone to the Enfield works.

HUGE GERMAN LOSSES IN POLAND.

The German losses in Poland up to the middle of August were estimated at 750,000. The losses suffered by the Russians in their rearward actions do not approach anything like that figure.

There is some speculation in Petrograd as to why the Germans sacrificed enormous numbers in taking Kovno and Novo-Georgievsk by sheer weight of men, when slower methods would have been cheaper and surer. It is suggested that the Germans were anxious to make the maximum advance before the winter, and before the Allies could be adequately supplied with munitions.

The *Daily Mail's* Petrograd correspondent says that the Russian output of munitions has doubled since May.

INSURANCE COMPANIES' WAR CLAIMS.

It is stated, says the *Financial News*, that the amount paid by British life assurance companies in respect of the rank and file of both services killed in the war totals nearly £3,000,000. The sum includes £769,780 paid by industrial assurance offices to the relatives of over 42,000 soldiers and sailors. The weekly disbursements on this class of insurance reach over £20,000. Friendly societies have also had to meet heavy calls upon their funds owing to the war. They have paid nearly £200,000 in death benefits, besides many thousands of pounds in sick allowances to men who have been invalided from the army and navy. In many cases they are also keeping up the contributions of members serving with the colours.

GERMAN PLANS AGAINST RUSSIA.

The *Journal's* special correspondent in Russia says three hypotheses are discussed touching the Teuton's intentions. Some believe they will threaten Petrograd, even if this be done only with land forces estimated at three millions. Others are convinced the objective will be Moscow. Still others say the enemy's main object is Southern Russia, a theory felt to be borne out by climatic and political considerations and also the immense wealth of cereals in that region. The correspondent is not quite satisfied with any of the three theories. The Teutons, he says, are trying desperately to precipitate events, and the Russians are showing their traditional cleverness, using every means to delay the enemy while awaiting the movement of their own supplies. He believes they will be reorganised ready for an offensive before any too serious blow can be inflicted upon them.

"MUSICAL GUNS."

TRENCH HUMOUR ON THE DAILY PROGRAMME.

The following amusing letter reached the *Chronicle* from a soldier at the front:

"I'm having a short rest at a little 'downing' behind the firing-line, but before you get this I shall be back again in the 'drenches'—Suicide avenue, Pipe-squeak-promenade—Dug-out drive, or any other of the beautiful and affectionate names we have for the first-line trenches.

Here we really have a jolly good time. The Germans do their best to entertain us with their musical guns all day long.

Handel's "Hymn of Hate," 5-6.30 a.m. Haydn's 15th. Sonata, 7-8.30 (conducted by Herr Krupp).

Beethoven's Shrapnel Symphony, 9-12.30 p.m. Mozart's Comic Opera, "O! Ma Hunney," 1-1.30.

Valse, "Pip-Squeak," Liszt, 2-5. Bach's "Jack Johnson" Polka," 5-9. Mendelssohn's "Bomb," March, 9-12.30 a.m.

Machine Gun Solo, "I wouldn't leave my little bit of trench for you," 12.30-5, and so on.

THE FRONT FROM A WARPLANE.

SPIRALS IN THE CLOUDS.

A PILOT'S ESCAPE.

Mr. Ralph Pulitzer, the Editor-in-Chief of the *New York World*, has telegraphed to his newspaper the following account of an aeroplane flight over the French lines.

PARIS.
I have just returned from a unique visit to the front. This afternoon I flew in an army aeroplane from Paris to the fighting lines, skirted these lines for a few kilometres, and flew back to Paris. We made the round trip without a break.

I received word that at 5 o'clock a double-motored battle-plane would set flight with me, and a little after that hour the two great propellers (or rather tractors) started to flash around with a snap and a roar, the battle-plane started slowly forward, gained in speed until we were running along the big field like a racing motor-car; then suddenly the people standing round dropped away from us, and in a moment more the earth had become a strange and placid panorama with which we had no connection or concern. On and up, on and up, we flew, headed straight as an arrow for the battle-front, 80 kilometres away.

As a vast crazy quilt of numberless shades of green and brown rolled slowly below us I had time to pay more attention to my immediate surroundings. I sat in the front or observer's seat of a green new French biplane, and the French call an *avion de chasse*, or hunting aeroplane, because with it they hunt the Taubes and Aviatiks of the enemy. I found myself sitting in a little cockpit strewn to the four winds. In the floor of the little cockpit was a little glass window through which I could watch the ground underneath.

In another little cockpit about 4ft. aft sat the pilot. I could just see his face peering over the edge through a low wind shield. Past his head on each side I got a view of the country we were leaving behind. This happened to be a farewell glimpse of Paris. It stretched vaguely away, bathed in the late afternoon sun and yet shrouded in heavy haze and smoke, a sort of bird's-eye Whistler.

THE PATTERN OF THE EARTH.

Now, feeling the air becoming distinctly colder, I looked ahead again. For a time we had been flying about 3,000ft., but now we gradually climbed to about 9,000ft., and the outliners of the clouds began to drift by in wisps of what seemed like mist. Below the earth looked like the display of a carpet-merchant's dreams—carpets, oblong carpets, long strips of carpet, carpets of every shade of green, carpets of fawn colour and of brown, thin carpets and carpets of wonderfully thick pile, plain carpets and carpets with symmetrical designs in light brown dots. (Several thousand feet nearer these dots would have resolved themselves into homely haystacks.) Now the carpets stopped as we sailed over a forest of dense dark green with little mirrors stuck in it, which proved through my glasses to be not the tops of greenhouses, as I had imagined, but big lakes.

And now the wisps of mist became banks of fog as we still climbed upward, and through these white banks the earth could only be seen in isolated dark patches. Higher and higher we climbed, till finally the earth was entirely veiled by the clouds below us. At a height of a little over 3,000 metres, or nearly 10,000ft., we straightened our angle and on an even keel sailed away toward the front. It was a magnificent sight. We were flying along in a clear belt between the lower and the upper clouds. Below us stretched an unbroken white ocean of these lower clouds. The sun was just high enough to shed its slanting beams along the surface of this snow-white sea, close above us were the lowering masses of the higher clouds. In this lonely world of our own we flew forward at 80 miles an hour. The air was very thin and cold, but for some reason there was no rush of wind against my face. On and on we flew until finally I felt, instead of hearing, a violent rapping.

Turning my head I saw the pilot hammering with his right fist on the deck between our cockpits to attract my attention. He grinned amiably and opened his mouth wide. I could see that he was shouting at me, but I could not hear the faintest sound over the roar of the propellers. He pointed to the whiteness below us a little to the right. Then he wrote an imaginary word with his forefinger on the deck between us. I could not read it upside down. I hauled out my note-book and pencil and stretched them out to him, but he shook his head and indicated that he could not take both hands away from steering.

A COCKSCREW DESCENT.
Then, without abruptness, with a certain scheming majesty, the aeroplane stood on its head and shot down on to the surface of the white sea below us. As it swelled up we began to spiral rapidly round, as though we were tobogganing at top speed down a giant corkscrew. As we went we down through this white nothingness I became very dizzy. The propellers had slowed on the way down, and I thought the engine had failed, and suddenly we spiralled violently down through the bottom of the cloud into sight of the earth again. Instantaneously the engines broke into their old roar, and the aeroplane stopped pointing straight down and assumed a steep slant. If anyone ever breathed a sigh of relief I did it then.

I felt the rapping behind me. Looking round I saw the pilot pointing down at the earth ahead to our right, and shouting quite silently at me. I shook my head. Then as we careened downward he stopped his motors, and in the sudden deafening silence he shouted out, "The front."

Honesty compels me to say that any one who wants to get a good clear view of the front had much better go there on the surface of the earth, and not through the air. Though we were now only about 3,000ft. up, we were racing along the front at 80 miles an hour, and all my friend the pilot could do was to point here and there frantically. So among the maze of white lines I saw running below me through the haze, atmosphere,

some which I took for trenches were undoubtedly roads, some which I took for roads were equally undoubtedly trenches. In the next place, the roar of the engine totally drowned out all the reports of the guns, and the explosions of the shells which are such a striking feature of the front.

To make matters still more undramatic there was no battle going on at the precise moment when we shot downward out of the clouds, but only a rather languid artillery exchange. The only signs of its being a front at all were the bursting shells from the French batteries. These little puffs of smoke in the hazy distance the pilot spotted unerringly, but he had a discouraging time pointing them out to my unaccustomed eyes as we raced along.

The sun was getting very low, so we reluctantly swept round, and, leaving the silver band of the Aisne behind us, started for home. We kept low now so that the landscape was very clear and interesting. First we passed over the city of Compiègne to the accompaniment of an artillery obligato, then right over the big dark green forest of Compiègne, then on to Senlis, where we stooped lower so that I could plainly get a bird's-eye view of the haycocks. Then on and on without incident to Paris, to the aviation field from which I had started just one hour and 25 minutes earlier.

Suddenly the motors stopped, the aeroplane keeled over on to the tip of its left wing, and, pivoting round on it, we began our dizzy spiral descent. First on one wing tip and then on the other we corkscrewed dizzily down; first the whole surface of the earth would swiftly fly up, revolving as it came, and slap me on the left side of the face, then a fraction of a second later the same revolving surface would leave swiftly up to slap me on the right side of my face. This dizzy spiral descent is certainly by all odds the dizziest proceeding that was ever devised by man. Finally, with a swoop which I made sure would carry away most of the chimney pots of the suburbs, we made a beautiful glide and alighted as smoothly on the grass of the aviation field as a canoe launches from a beach into a quick lake.

MIRACULOUS LUCK.

There was one very vivid thrill left. At the aeroplane came to a stop a mechanic came running up carrying a pneumatic wheel. He spoke a few sharp words to the pilot, and the latter asked me to get out quickly; that he would return and explain some of the details of our flight a little later on. So I scrambled out, the mechanic scrambled into my place, carrying the wheel, and with a rattle and a roar the aeroplane rolled across the field and leapt up into the air again. Some aviation officers pointed to a machine a few thousand feet above us, and explained that in leaving the ground that machine had lost one of its wheels.

The airman was ignorant of this, and unless warned in time would, on trying to make his landing, turn turtle and get killed. My pilot had gone up to meet him in the upper air and by waving the wheel at him indicate his predicament, so that he could land on the left wheel and tail of his machine.

"Unless he understands before he lands he is a dead man," said the officer.

This really was a dramatic spectacle—this one airman soaring on guard high in the sky in complete unconsciousness of the death that awaited him, the other climbing nearer and nearer, then circling round and round in narrowing circles. Finally the first machine started down.

"He understands," said some.

"No, he doesn't," said others.

"Get the ambulance ready," ordered the aviation captain.

We all stood perfectly powerless and watched the machine spiral down. As he made his glide men stood in the field waving spare wheels at him to ensure his understanding. But instead of landing tilted to the left on his sound wheel and tail he made his landing leaning over a little to the right where the wheel was missing. As it touched the ground the great machine buried its nose in the ground its tail rose until it stood perpendicular, and then fell forward in a somersault, so that the plane was lying on its back.

"He's finished; get the ambulance," ordered the captain.

We all started at a run across the field toward the motionless aeroplane, the motor ambulance following close on our heels. As we went to the wreck a figure crawled out and began to swear fluently at not having been warned in a way that a sane man could understand.

How this airman escaped will always remain a complete mystery.

BELGIAN REFUGEES' FUND.

HOW THE MONEY IS BEING SPENT.

In enclosing the receipt of the Emergency Committee of the Thames Ditton Ward, 1914, for the Belgian Refugees' Hostels for £24 2s. 2d. Mrs. H. L. Denys writes to her sister, Mrs. Bowley, as follows:—"This special money is to be kept for providing the children with clothes and boots. We shall buy the material and they will make it up for themselves. Our funds are at present in a flourishing condition, but we shall have to draw on them a good deal this winter, as the money the Belgians brought with them is about finished, and we only allow them 5/- per head per week for adults and 3/- for children, and light and coal and house. Now we shall have to allow them a good deal more. They are such charming people, so grateful and so careful not to use more coal and light than they are obliged to. It's very sad for them, as they were wealthy people before the war, and they take in sewing to add a little to their income. One of the young married ones is the prettiest, daintiest thing you could ever see, and so sweet. We had them all to tea the other day."

The £24 2s. 2d. was the equivalent of £60, the proceeds of a raffle of an unused set of Italian lace, which cost £18 8s. in Italy, and was presented by Mrs. Bowley for the fund, and won by Mr. H. P. White. Mrs. Bowley wishes to thank all who helped to make the raffle a success. It gave her great pleasure to be able to send the cheque for work in which she takes so much interest.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

SIGNALLING.

1.—Sergt. Sorby, Lieut.-Col. Rosser, Privates P. Bevington, T. W. Hill and F. H. Dillon will attend at Headquarters, at 7 p.m., on Mondays and Wednesdays for lamp practice.

PARADES.

2.—Parades for to-day.
5.30 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Company, Musketry and Rifle exercise at Taikeo Dockyard, under Sergeant Bullock.
Remainder: Nil.

DETAILS.

3.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.
On duty 20th to 26th inst.: H.K.V.R. DETECTION CAMP, KOWLOON.
On duty 20th to 26th inst.: H.K.V.R. G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C.H.K.V.R.

The following extract from Routine Order No. 302 is published for information:—

FIELD GROUND COURSE-MATERIAL.

A Field Ground Course-Material, composed as annex, with assistance of the 1st Gunner Headquarters, Canton Road, at 10.45 a.m., to-day, for the purpose of trying by field ground Course-Material Private J. V. Stevenson, Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, and such other recruits as may be brought before them.—President: Major J. B. F. Currie, 2nd Co., R.G.A.; Members: A Captain, Hongkong Volunteer Corps; A Sergeant, 2nd Co., R.G.A.; (President: Capt. G. K. H. Dutton, Hongkong Volunteer Reserve.

The accused to be warned, and all witnesses duly required to attend. The proceedings to be forwarded to the D.A.A. and Q.M.G., China Command. The O.C. No. 25 Co., R.G.A., will detail a Sergeant as orderly to the Court. PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP AND GUN CLUB HILL, KOWLOON.

The H.K.V.R. will relieve the H.K.V.C. on Monday, the 20th instant.

DETAILS.

PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP.

Tuesday, 21st inst., Sections 1 and "B" Company.
Wednesday, 22nd inst., Section 1 "C" Co.
Thursday, 23rd inst., Sections 3 and 4 "A" Company.
Friday, 24th inst., Sections 3 and 4 "B" Company.
Saturday, 25th inst., Sections 2, 3, and 4 "C" Co.

GUN CLUB HILL.

Tuesday, 21st inst., Sections 3 and 4 "B" Company.
Wednesday, 22nd inst., Sections 2, 3, and 4 "C" Co.
Thursday, 23rd inst., Sections 1 and 2 "A" Company.
Friday, 24th inst., Sections 1 and 2 "B" Company.
Saturday, 25th inst., Section 1 "C" Co.

PARADES.

"B" Co. will parade on the Cricket Ground, at 5.15 p.m., to-day: Dress, Drill Order, Shirt Sleeves.
"A" Co. will parade on the Cricket Ground, at 5.15 p.m., on Wednesday, the 22nd inst. Dress, Drill Order, Shirt Sleeves.
"C" Co. will parade on the Cricket Ground, at 5.15 p.m., on Friday, the 24th inst. Dress, Drill Order, Shirt Sleeves.

CLASS OF INSTRUCTION.

A class of instruction will be held on the Cricket Ground, at 5.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 21st inst. Under Sergeant-Major Bond. Dress, Drill Order, Shirt Sleeves.

RECRUITS.

Recruits will parade on the Cricket Ground, on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., and Thursday, the 23rd inst., at 5.15 p.m. under Sergeant-Major Bond. Dress, Drill Order, Shirt Sleeves.

SIGNALLING.

Members of the Corps desirous of learning signalling and field telephone work should send their names to Sergeant Michelmors (Peak Hotel). Classes will start on October. Dates and time will be published later.

ORDERLY OFFICER.

Orderly Officer from this morning, to the morning of Sunday, the 26th inst.: 2nd-Lieut. J. W. C. Bounar.

ORDERLY SERGEANT.

Orderly Sergeant from this morning to the morning of Sunday, the 26th inst.: Sergeant E. V. Michelmors.

G. K. H. Dutton, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PATROLS (CENTRAL).

For Monday and Tuesday, September 20th and 21st, as detailed in orders of September 17th to 19th.

Wednesday, September 22nd:—
5.50 p.m.—Inspector Wilden, Sergeant 5.50 p.m.—Inspector Potter, Wickett (3), Ormiston (3), Eustace (3), Cartwright (3), Arnold (3), and Bryan (3). 8.50 p.m.—Crown-Sergeant: Sirdar Khan.

PATROLS (WATER POLICE).

For Monday and Tuesday, September 20th and 21st, as in orders of September 17th to 19th.

Wednesday, September 22nd:—
5.50 p.m.—Goodwin (3), Ramsay (3), Ferson (3).

8.50 p.m.—Novas (3), J. R. Pereira (3), Crown-Sergeant Silva (P).

20TH MARCH, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23rd. Previous orders are altered as follows:—All ranks will fall in at the Water Police Station, Kowloon, at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Uniform, with Caps and Rifles. Only men on patrol and medically exempt may absent themselves from this parade. The Musketry Sergeant will make arrangements so that men not in possession of rifles can draw from the Armoury on Thursday afternoon between 4 and 4.45 p.m. or another convenient time.

By courtesy of the Star Ferry Co., Ltd., a Special Ferry will leave the Star Ferry Wharf, at 5.15 p.m.

PARADE.

Tuesday, September 21st:—
The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Platoons of the Chinese Co. will parade at the Central Police Station in mufti and without rifles, at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

F. D. JERVIS.

D. S. F. (Reserv.).

DEATH OF AN OLD HONGKONG RESIDENT.

MR. G. J. B. SAYER.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. G. J. B. Sayer, which occurred yesterday morning at the Matilda Hospital. Mr. Sayer had been very ill for the past two months from an internal malady. Recently he received information that one of his sons, who had joined one of the Canadian contingents for the front, had been gassed at Ypres and was "missing." This evidently caused him much grief and undoubtedly influenced the course of his illness. Previously he had suffered the loss of two sons in this Colony.

The late Mr. Sayer, who was 59 years of age, had been in Hongkong a quarter of a century. He was originally in the service of the Naval Yard as officer in charge of admiralty works, but for the last ten years practised as an architect and civil engineer on his own account. For several months he has required enthusiastic and willing service to the Hongkong Cigarette and Tobacco Firm for the troops at the front. He carried on his work as Honorary Secretary right up to the last and then surrendered it to Mr. T. Peirce. He was a prominent Freemason, and attained high office in the Zetland Lodge. For the last few months he had acted as one of the Government censors at the Telegraph Company's offices.

He leaves a widow, one son and three daughters. The funeral takes place this afternoon at 5.30.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TRIAL OF CASES "IN CAMERA."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

HONGKONG, Sept. 17th.

SIR,—Kindly allow some space in your paper to ventilate a grievance of mankind. By not allowing the public to sit at and listen to a case of indecent assault at the Magistracy on the 15th in which a Chinese youth was sentenced to a term of nine months imprisonment, and thus making it impossible for the public to judge or form an opinion as to the merit or demerit of the judgment delivered in the case, the Magistrate who tried that case seems to me to have done an injustice to one or the other of the parties to the case and to mankind. Those who wished to attend and listen to the case, and were not admitted in Court, never thought that the youth would be punished in that manner, as they knew all the circumstances which led up to the case. It was simply a love affair; and, of course, as the youth was poor and had no legal defence, it was hopeless for him to save himself from imprisonment, although he had a very good defence. This is the justice that Britain prides herself of, and another case of money controlling justice.

Hoping that if, in future, cases of this kind should come before the Court, the public will be given a chance to listen to them.

—Yours faithfully,

A CHINESE JUSTICE.

No one who knows anything of the administration of justice in British Courts will seriously regard our correspondent's unwarranted aspersion on the Court when he refers to the case he mentions as another instance of "money controlling justice." The question as to whether it is advisable to try such cases in camera is one which may be open to argument, especially when we see that mischievous inferences are drawn from it by the Chinese public; but we may state that the Magistrate's Ordinance gives power to a Magistrate to deny the public access to the Court-room "when the evidence is of an indecent character." That entirely explains the Magistrate's action in this case. Our information is that the accused pleaded guilty to the charge in open Court, and it was only after that plea had been recorded that the Court was cleared for the evidence of the principal witness to be taken to enable the Magistrate to assess the punishment. Our correspondent, it seems to us, is justified in protesting against the exclusion of the accused man's friends, and we have very little doubt that had representations been made to the Court on the subject the Magistrate would have seen fit to modify the general order he gave to the usher. —ED.]

"THE DEVIL'S OWN ABODE."

TURKISH DESCRIPTION OF GALLIOLI PENINSULA.

A trawler from Smyrna reports that wounded Turks regard the Gallipoli Peninsula as the devil's own abode. He states that if they are lucky enough to escape bursting shells they have still to face their German task masters, who are armed with revolvers. "We have been told that the day of triumph is near," said one Turk. "But even if all the reported victories are true, what will our hate the Anglo-French. We would cease fighting if Allah would only remove Enver Pasha and his followers."

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

It was a dark corner in Kowloon, in proximity to the Detention Camp. A keen Private suddenly pricked up his ears, a la mule, then went quickly down on hands and knees and commenced to crawl. For several minutes he adopted this snail-like progress and then lay quite flat. Sure enough, that was a tongue strangely like an alien enemy; deep, guttural and excitable. What should he do? A thought came at once. He re-crawled and reached another Private, a hurried, whispered conversation ensued, and then two people commenced to crawl, and subsequently two more figures lay flat and listened intently to the strange gabble on the other side of the road in the dark. The two "Tomnies" had arranged a plan of campaign. They rushed to the dark space obscuring the talkers and gave the order "Hands up." "Why for, mate?" came the answer. "What language were you speaking?" "The best in all the world, indeed, mate; it was Welsh, look you, the same glorious language which appeared on the trams last week, whatever. Ask Dai Jones here, he came from Llanyvairwithgwyn." The soldiers had fled.

If anyone took the trouble to count the number of petty thefts dealt with at the Magistracy each week, the total would be surprisingly large. And though some of the purloining is described as petty, quite large sums of money, and valuable collections of jewellery, are removed "by some person who entered the room of so and so." Several questions can be quite fairly put on the subject. Are the thieves too clever for police and public? Are the people robbed too careless? Are the police not so cautious as they might be? Quite a lot can be said about each query. There are some exceedingly clever people among the thieves' community, and they have heaps of novel methods for relieving other people of their goods and chattels without anyone being the wiser until the loss has been actually discovered and the thief has mingled with the crowd once more. Many people, also, are far too careless with their articles of value, and in more cases than one they have themselves to blame for subsequent loss. Poor Robert, though often blamed, is the least offender of the three. Quite naturally the thief is only active when a constable is not in the vicinity, and when the P.C. has been called in by a much aggrieved victim he has so little to work upon that an arrest is a very forlorn hope. Personally, I think householders themselves could be much more careful, and less credulous.

Writing of larcenies recalls a most harrowing short story which appeared in the local papers a day or so ago. Among the list of petty thefts was a laconic paragraph which stated, without a single sympathetic comment, that a resident on the Peak had reported to the police that some person had cut off the tail of his white Chinese dog! I longed for an interview with this collector of tails. It was a most cruel action, to say the least of it, and one cannot help wondering what sort of person it was who conceived such a cannibalistic idea and put it into effect. Of course, I realise that it possesses a Hunnish flavour, but in this Colony such a suggestion would farcical, and there is not a Chinese in existence who will convince me that the person who did this seriously thought he was removing a queue.

We have been having unusually fine weather for the time of year. Many readers will recall years when the typhoon signals were up almost continuously throughout the month of August, and main times in the month of September, but I believe I am correct in saying that this season the black signals have not been up more than twice all told. We all like the fine weather, but the advertisement notifying the discontinuance of the supply of water by means of house services in the ridermain districts shows that in the absence of rains which typhoons bring in their train is beginning to cause the Water Authority some anxiety. I understand that the rainfall to date is something like 20 inches below the average. The latest monthly return of the water of water in the reservoirs of the Colony, dated September 1st, showed the water in storage to be 114.90 millions of gallons less than on September 1st last year. We have not yet reached the end of the typhoon season, and there is time yet, perhaps, for the deficiency to be made up. In any case, the present position

emphasises the value and importance of the waterworks extension which is now in progress at Typhoon.

The local Volunteers and Reserves are quite naturally elated at the fact that they have entered so practically into Royal thoughts, and the historic little souvenir sent out by Princess Mary will be treasured by them for many a day. It will remind them more than most things of the part they were able to play in the greatest war in history; a necessarily limited part, but none the less valuable at a time when each one worth his salt has a part to play on behalf of his country. I understand, also, that much speculation is rife among the members of the two Corps as to whether the particular bullet case which they possess discharged a bullet which found a German billet. Of course no guarantee to this effect is attached to the present; but there can be little doubt that there are fewer Germans in the world to-day as the result of those empty cases which have found their way to Hongkong in a less antagonistic role.

Though I fully appreciate the joy and exhilaration of a rush through space—a car dash along the coast when the moon is enveloping the earth in a glory of silver affords real pleasure, yet it must be confessed that some of the riders are very non-chalant and prevail upon the driver to attain a speed which he would not do under ordinary conditions. There is a danger in an once created for the roads at the disposal of automobiles are narrow, and have plenty of sharp turns which very successfully obscure any approaching vehicle; and Chinese car-drivers do not always sound the horn when approaching a bend in the road. Also, these same Celestial chauffeurs seem to possess an almost eerie instinct for a policeman. You are rushing along gaily when suddenly the car is pulled up almost to a snail's pace—and you pass a policeman well within the regulation speed; and when he has been left behind away you go again. Now, if I were a policeman, well, I should endeavour to equal the fame of the P.C. engaged on the Peak for the express purpose of spotting unmuzzled canines. This one must be really worth his weight in \$5 worth!

RODERICK RANDOM.

THE MOTOR AMBULANCE.

HONGKONG WOMEN'S GIFT.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 4.

Mrs. S. R. Aitken, Miss Marjory Aitken, Mrs. A. P. Arcelli, Mrs. H. Madar Misses Z. and J. Arcelli, Mrs. O. Arcelli, Mrs. A. K. Arcelli, Mrs. Atkinson.

Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. George Banker, Marjory and Dorothy Bockwith, Miss Olive Beaumont, Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Butler, B.—C (The), E. H. B. C. M. B., H. S. B. Mrs. J. W. Carroll, Mrs. Cree, Miss Vera Cree, Mrs. Alfred Crew.

Mrs. Danby, Mrs. J. Fletcher, Mrs. W. J. B. Fletcher, A. M. F., Mrs. Forbes (Swatow), Mrs. McLean Gibson, Mrs. Gomes.

Mrs. D. Harvey, Mrs. Haywood, Miss Haywood, Mrs. Paul Hodgson, Miss Vera Hodgson, Mrs. J. Hooper, Mrs. Hornby, Dorien Hornby, Nancy Hornby.

E. E. J., Mrs. W. Kien, Mrs. H. A. Lammert, Mrs. Lesbri, Mrs. Lindsell, 3 L., S. M., Miss "Mollie and Dot," S. M., Miss Mac, Mrs. MacKenzie, the Misses MacKenzie, Mrs. MacKichan, Mrs. Mohler, Mrs. Morris.

Mrs. H. M. B. Nemazeo, Misses Packham, "Pedestrians," Mrs. Pennyfather, Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Eldon Potter (omitted from 1st list by mistake), Pamela and Nello Potter.

Mrs. Raynor, Mrs. Reichmann, Miss Rita, Mrs. A. Ritchie (2nd donation), Miss Rozario.

Mrs. Scholes, Mrs. Murray Scott (2nd donation), Miss Shaw, Mrs. Shenton, Miss Annetta Skelton, (accidentally omitted from last list), Mrs. Shoes, Mrs. Morton-Smith, Mrs. Stark, Miss Stoner, Mrs. H. Summers, F. S., N. S.

Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Mrs. W. Taylor, Mrs. Warden, Mrs. H. M. Webb, Mrs. Wimple, Mrs. W. G. Worcester.

Collected by Alexandra Café:—Mrs. Howard, Anonymous:—Mrs. Apear, Collected by Café Wiseman:—Mrs. Apear, Mrs. Doyle, Mrs. N. S. Moves, Ned, Mrs. T. J. Richards, Mrs. C. Scott, Mrs. Stanley Smith, Mrs. J. J. Stubbings, Mrs. A. M. Thornhill, M. R. J.

Collected by Mrs. Coppin:—J. A. Young Esq., Mrs. A. E. Wright, Miss End Wright, Master Dudley Coppin.

Collected by Dairy Farm:—Miss M. Manuk, Mrs. J. McCorquodale, Mr. H. Collected by Hongkong Hotel:—Mr. H. N. Beaupaire, Mrs. P. S. Shea, Miss E. A. Miss E. L., Mrs. I. Y. Eddie, My Joy, Mrs. H. W. G., Mrs. H. B. Bridger.

Collected by Miss Lammert:—Mrs. T. Arthur, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Charles Lammert, Mrs. G. P. Lammert, Miss Lamert, Miss E. Lammert, Miss Robertson, Miss Woodcock, Miss E. Woodcock.

Collected by Miss Square:—Margaret Alison, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Grimshaw, Mrs. M. McIver, Mrs. R. Sutherland, Snuff's Friends, collected by Eddie, Mrs. John Rodger.

Total \$ 800.30
Already acknowledged 3,268.30
Grand total \$4,068.60

It is earnestly requested that those who have not already subscribed towards the Motor Ambulance Fund, will do so as soon as possible, as the promoters of the Scheme are most anxious to wire the total sum home by the end of this month. \$1,431.30 is still required to complete the necessary sum—i.e., \$5,500.00.

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, September 17th. LIKIN.

On account of the unsatisfactory revenue accruing to the Government from the imposition of *likin*, the authorities are reported to have decided on the adoption of the following plans for the reform of the system:—

1.—The re-evaluation of goods on which *likin* is levied. The amount of *likin* leviable is at the rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, but the values of the different commodities on which it is imposed have remained as fixed many years ago. Since then, the piece of many articles of merchandise has considerably advanced, and it is considered quite time that re-evaluation was prepared, which without doubt would materially enhance the Government's revenue under this heading.

2.—The levying of the imposition of *likin* in the hands of Mercantile Syndicates. As it is impossible to keep a constant and effective check on the numerous *likin* stations throughout the province, many cases have occurred in which *likin* officials have been bribed to allow cargo carriers to smuggle goods through and thus evade the payment of *likin*, causing considerable losses to the revenue. To remedy this, a carefully calculated sum should be fixed for each station and the functions attaching to it turned over to an experienced mercantile syndicate, which will guarantee its ability to collect this figure and put up security, from which any amount short-levied will be deducted. Thus having accepted this responsibility, each of these syndicates will no doubt take special pains to put an end to the smuggling which has been going on.

THE PRESIDENT AND LOCAL JUDICIAL AFFAIRS.
The following is the gist of an extract from a mandate wired to the authorities by the President:—

"I have seriously impressed upon all Judicial officials the necessity of avoiding delay in giving their decisions in cases of litigation, but I am afraid, as time goes on, my instructions may be wilfully disregarded, and therefore, consider that, unless close scrutiny is made and encouragement or reprimand given, as the case may be, no end will be put to this malpractice. I find that monthly reports are rendered by all judicial courts outside of the Metropolis, and hereby direct that the Board of Justice and those Civil Governors who are invested with judicial powers, shall render monthly reports fully setting out the cases which have been tried in their respective territories, whether a decision has been given or no, for my personal perusal."

SUGGESTED PERMANENT RELIEF FUND.

A certain Mr. Ip Kim Yan has sent a petition to Civil Governor Chang suggesting the establishment of a Bureau for the collection of advance donations to be set aside for the relief of sufferers from the floods in the province and the appointment of Messrs. Tang Sin Lun, Au Lim, and the Hon. Lau Chu Pak and Chung Pat Sze to be Chairman and Vice Chairmen of the same. The petitioner also proposes the establishment of a Public Society for the Prevention of Revolts. The Governor has not endorsed the petition, as yet.

OTTOMAN SUBJECTS LICENSED TO TRADE IN CHINA.

A notification by Sir John Jordan, British Minister, sets out the names of persons of Ottoman nationality residing and doing business in China with whom trading is permitted by the King's licence.

The following are the names in the list:—

Jacques Azadian, Import and Export Merchant.
B. A. Somekh, Import and Export Merchant.
S. S. Somekh, Import and Export Merchant.
D. S. Somekh, Sharebroker.
S. E. and E. Z. Shahmoon, Import and Export Merchant.
J. H. Joseph, Member of the Shanghai Stock Exchange and Import Merchant.
Ellis Joseph, Director of Joseph Brothers.

A. E. Codi, Pearl Merchant and Director of Bacha & Company.

N. S. Levy, Shanghai Brokers' Association and former Director of S. J. David & Company.

J. A. Fredericks, Shanghai Share Brokers' Association and Import Merchant.

F. Aaron.
S. J. Solomon, formerly in the employ of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Company.

J. A. Sudka.
M. J. Nathan, Sharebroker and Commission Agent, and Member of Shanghai Share Brokers' Association.

M. Meyer, Sharebroker and Commission Agent.

N. E. B. Ezra, Secretary of the Bank of Territorial Development of China, Limited, all of Shanghai.

J. S. Spunt, partner in the firm of Spunt & Rosenfeld, of Tientsin, and with any other persons or bodies of persons of Ottoman nationality residing and doing business in China whose names may hereafter from time to time be published at the public offices of His Britannic Majesty's Consulate in China, and all such persons or bodies of persons shall not be considered as coming within the definition of the word "enemy" as given in the King's Regulations No. 10 of 1915.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

TELEPHONE 1741.

NOW SHOWING

NEW DESIGNS

IN

BABY CARRIAGES

HIGH-CLASS

COACH FINISH

IN

EFFECTIVE COLOURS.

MODERATE PRICES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SAKURA BEER.



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
TEL. NO. 468.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1916.

(855)

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS.

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE

AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines,

Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes

of Engineering Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—787' by 85' by 34' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing

conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES

throughout the Dock ranging to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—**JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.**

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES

HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon

at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK."

Telephone No. 312.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.
CITY AND HILL DISTRICT
WATER WORKS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and after FRIDAY, the 24th instant, and until further Notice, the Supply of Water by means of House Services to Houses connected with the RIDER MAINS will be DISCONTINUED.

A Supply of Water will be given by Street Fountains in the Rider Main Districts.

Public Works Office,
Hongkong, 18th September, 1915. [923]

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

SENDERS of TELEGRAMS are hereby notified that from the 1st OCTOBER, 1915, until further Notice, the Currency Charges for Telegrams will be collected at the Rate of \$0.40 to equal Franc 1.00.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1915. [894]

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG STATION.

CURRENCY CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS.

SENDERS of TELEGRAMS are hereby notified that from the 1st OCTOBER, 1915, until further Notice, the Currency Charges for Telegrams will be collected at the Rate of \$0.40 to equal Franc 1.00.

R. BLACK,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1915. [896]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"ST. EGBERT,"
having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at the usual place, the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th Sept. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 24th Sept., at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1915. [926]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after Noon the 20th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1915. [49]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from 18th to 23rd September, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1915. [890]

ASSOCIAÇÃO PORTUGUESA DE SOCORROS MUTUOS.

AVISO.

A primeira Assembleia Geral Extraordinária desta Associação terá lugar no Club Lusitano, na tarde de 23 de setembro de 1915, ás 6 horas.

Os Excmos Srs socios e mais os Excmos Srs membros da Comunidade Portuguesa são respectivamente convidados para esta reunião.

O Secretario,

F. P. DE VASCONCELLOS SOARES.

Hongkong, 15 de setembro de 1915. [891]

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

A free lecture on Christian Science will be given by

VIRGIL O. STRICKLER, O.S.,

Member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.,

in the

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CITY HALL.

On FRIDAY,

September 24th, at 3.30 P.M.

The public is cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1915. [892]

WANTED.

THE Services of NURSE or good travelling

AMAH for Children in return for first-class passage to England.

Apply to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1915. [844]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHT-HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF 65 DEBENTURES (1898 issue) of the HONGKONG CLUB, Payable on THURSDAY, the 24th September, 1915, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock, A.M. TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 20th September, 1915.

Debtors are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,

E. DES VŒUX, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1915. [970]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and complexion of the applicant and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

FOR SALE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.'s GODOWNS. Nos. 1 and 2, connected by covered alleyway, located on Section B Marine Lot No. 243, Kennedy Town, Crown Rent \$160.00 per annum, together with permanent STEEL PIER opposite Godowns, and upon which the Crown Rent is \$300.00 per annum.

STEAM LAUNCH "AMERICA" in first class condition, having been stripped and thoroughly overhauled in 1914.

For further information apply to—

R. C. MORTON, Agent.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [883]

GIVE YOUR RAZOR A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Remember we do all kinds of

grinding and edge making. We

75 Cts. sharpen Clippers, Shears, Scissors,

per Pocket Knives, Surgical Instru-

Dosen. ments, etc.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING

CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915. [887]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[882]

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & C.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[16]

TO LET.

NO. 4, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road,

Kowloon.

"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.

"HILLSIDE," No. 110, THE PEAK,

5 Rooms Furnished, from 1st November, 1915.

ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street,

Ground Floor.

No. 1 and 2, COLLEGE GARDENS

6 ROOMS each, from 1st November.

"HAZELDEN," No. 65, Robinson Road,

5 ROOMS with Garden and Tennis Court.

No. 2, "THE ALBANY,"

ROOMS, in Duddell Street.

"ROSEBATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.

No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE,

No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with

entrance on Conduit Road.

ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street,

Wanchai.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.

"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.

"MERION," No. 6, TAN PEAK, Unfurnished

(6 Rooms).

No. 3, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK

(Unfurnished).

No. 18, TAN PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS,

Apply to— LINSTRAD & DAVIS,

3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,

Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [83]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

PARTLY FURNISHED for Six Months from 1st November, FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [984]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, 3, Mountain View, H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Buildings, Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [980]

TO LET.

NO. 171, MAGDALENE TERRACE, THE PEAK, Nos. 1 and 2, TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation.

Apply to—

SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUROTOR.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1915. [883]

TO LET.

THE Premises No. 88, SHAMEEN, B.C. Canton, comprising DWELLING HOUSE, GODOWNS and OUTHOUSES lately occupied by Messrs. F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [891]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.

Apply—

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road.

Apply—

CLARK & Co., Opticians.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

OFFICES in ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour. Immediate possession.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1914. [83]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [85]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanai Road, Kowloon. Immediate possession, and

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th

October next. English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class

Modern Apartments throughout, including

Water Carriage System.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon

Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

IAN MOR, 16, Peak Road, 7-ROOMED

HOUSE, possession November 15th.

Apply—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

Co., Ltd.,

Alexandra Buildings,

Hongkong, 6th September, 1915. [858]

TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN

ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room,

immediate possession, house in excellent order,

Tennis Court and Garden.

Apply—

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply—

A. B. AVASTIA,

Care of E. PARANAY,

No. 1, Duddell Street

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [844]

TO LET.

FROM 1st October next, OFFICES at

2, Connaught Road, at present in the

occupation of Messrs. Denny & Bowley.

HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace,

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,

Connaught Road.

OFFICES facing the Harbour between the

Hongkong Club and Post Office.

59, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT,"

21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD,

GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply, etc.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1915. [83]

WANTED.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE or FLAT

4 ROOMS, from November, on Peak or

Higher Levels.

Reply—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1915. [877]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S

E

OLD BROWN

BRANDY.



THE

PEG O' MY HEART.

A. S. WATSON

& CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

[13]

BIRTH.

SHELLIM.—On September 18th, at No. 7, Peak Road, to Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD SHELLIM, a daughter.

[988]

DEATH.

SAYER.—At the Matilda Hospital, on Sunday, the 19th September, 1915, GEORGE JOHN BUDDS SAYER, of Gorleston, Great Yarmouth, beloved husband of Charlotte, Knight Sayer. Funeral will pass the Monument at 5.30 p.m. to-day.

[907]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1915.

WAR AND EUGENICS.

THE statisticians and scientists have been busy trying to dissipate many popular ideas about the effects of the war on the population of Europe. Some months ago Sir CHIOZZA MONTE M.P. published in one of the Reviews an article in which he contended the view that the war would result in a decrease in the population of the United Kingdom. His conclusion was, if we remember rightly, that the population of the country would be found at the conclusion of the war to be greater than it was when the war began, despite the sacrifices made in the battlefields. That may be so if the war is of comparatively short duration, but it would take much to convince us that it would be so if the war is a prolonged one and if the casualties continue at the same rate as during the past year. Another kindred question much debated by the scientists concerns the eugenic aspects of the war. It has been pointed out that the healthy, energetic, strong and courageous part of European manhood is being passed through the furnace and decimated, whilst in each country the weakly section is being carefully preserved. And it is inferred from this that the average standard of physical and mental fitness in the men of the present generation is being lowered, and that consequently the quality of the next and later generations will be inferior. This view has been expounded by such well known eugenicists as Dr. C. W. SALTER and Dr.

STARR JORDAN. In the current number of *Science Progress* a writer combats the pessimistic conclusion at which these eugenicists arrive, subjects their contentions to scrutiny and submits that they are "extremely dubious." He briefly appeals to history to see whether it affords any proofs of a connection between war and national degeneracy. The pessimistic writers cite the case of Rome. Rome waged great wars and Rome decayed; so likewise did Spain. "But England and Prussia have also waged great wars," replies the critic in *Science Progress*, "and it will not be contended that either England or Prussia is decadent." We are liable, as this writer says, to forget how exceptional a prolonged peace is in history. "Consider," he writes, "how the Crusades affected most of Europe, and how the Hundred Years' War drained England of large numbers of its most adventurous men. These instances are instructive, because the belliger

THE WAR.

GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

CONTINUED CANNONADES IN THE WEST.

SERBIA READY AGAIN.

"NIBBLING" AT GALLIPOLI.

TRADE UNIONS TO REMOVE LABOUR RESTRICTIONS.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GREAT GENERAL BATTLE IMMINENT.

PETROGRAD, September 19th.
Experts are of opinion that an important strategic period has begun on the West and North fronts, where desperate actions by large forces are expected shortly to develop into a general battle such as has not been fought since the battle for Warsaw.

The German advance on Kovno has been arrested, while the Russians, 25 miles north-west of Derajno, are scoring successes in south-western Volhynia and are advancing in the adjacent districts of Galicia.

Fifteen German Army Corps in the Vilna and Orany districts are endeavouring to intercept the Russian retreat, but the enemy is himself in a precarious position, especially the army grouped near Nove Svientzany, which is threatened with strategic envelopment.

Experts conclude that the great battle will be fought on the circular line formed by Orany, Vilna, Svientzany, Vileyka, Melodetchno, Lyda and Orany.

FIGHTING IN SWAMPS.

DIFFICULTIES IN EAST CALICIA.

AMSTERDAM, September 19th.

An Austrian communiqué states that the fighting in East Calicia has greatly slackened and that the situation is completely unchanged; but it admits that the Russian attacks on the Volhynian triangle fortress are growing more severe.

German correspondents along this front dilate on the bad weather and roads, hampering the Austrians and Germans and creating enormous difficulties in keeping the troops supplied. They describe the roads as bottomless swamps like last autumn, and impassable for automobiles. Army horses are useless, and the whole of the transport falls to little native horses which alone are equal to the immense strain. They state that the Russian commander General Ivanoff prohibited by these conditions to develop an offensive on an extended scale.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN POST CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH.

PARIS, September 18th.

A communiqué says that artillery duels continued at Artois, the French effectively shelling enemy machine-guns and trench mortars.

There has been fighting with bombs and rifles in the Roze district.

The French captured a small post north of Berry-au-Bac and brought down a captive balloon to the north-east of St. Mihiel. The French artillery in front of St. Mihiel cut a great bridge, three foot bridges, and a bridge of boats.

THE GREAT ARTILLERY DUELS.

PARIS, September 17th.

There has been a continuous heavy cannonading by guns of all calibres.

THE NEAR EAST

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MINING OPERATIONS IN GALLI POLI.

PARIS, September 17th.

A communiqué says that nothing important has transpired in recent days, but the Turks have started mining operations at several points which is a novel procedure for them. We completely destroyed their mines, suffering no losses.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TURKISH MUNITIONS SHIPS SUNK.

PETROGRAD, September 18th.

A Russian destroyer sank near Sinope another fleet of Turkish sailing vessels laden with munitions. The crews were captured.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

READY FOR GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

SERBIAN ARMY REORGANISED.

PARIS, September 17th.

The Serbian Premier (M. Pasich), interviewed by a correspondent of the *Petit Parisien* at Nish, says that reports of French aviators show that up to the present no enemy army is massed on the Danube. In any case, the Serbian Army is now reorganised and is plentifully supplied with munitions. It will take more than 450,000 men to attempt to break through and establish connection with the Turks. Can Germany now spare so many?

TRADE UNIONS' IMPORTANT DECISION.

RESTRICTIONS TO BE SUSPENDED.

LONDON, September 18th.

A conference of Trade Unions, after listening to a speech by Mr. Lloyd George, passed a resolution accepting his statement that a further effort was necessary to increase the output of munitions, and pledging itself to secure the suspension of Trade Union restrictions. Also, to assist in systematic investigations with a view to determining the least possible amount of skilled labour necessary to enable the machinery to be employed for 24 hours daily in order to facilitate the more extensive employment of unskilled male and female labour, and in the enrolment of volunteer workers.

AMERICA'S EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, September 17th.

The extraordinary improvement in the exchange is regarded as indicating that the Anglo-French Commission is progressing most satisfactorily. The opposition of the German-Americans is growing less serious daily.

The participation of the north-west financiers appears already to be assured.

ANOTHER SPY EXECUTED IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 17th.

The Official Press Bureau says that another spy who was found guilty by a court-martial at the Westminster Guildhall was executed to-day.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

POLITICAL TROUBLES IN RUSSIA.

SITUATION "VERY OBSCURE."

LONDON, September 17th.

The prorogation of the Duma follows the movement in favour of a National Government. Nothing further, however, has been heard of the latter recently, and this appears to have caused a painful impression.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that a private meeting of the members of the Duma decided to convey to the Emperor its feelings concerning prorogation. The parties have resolved not to disperse and at least half will remain in Petrograd. Nevertheless, "keep calm" is the watchword of all the party meetings. The Press is also universally determined to do nothing to play into German hands.

Thus the party leaders have urged members not to withdraw from the special Committees working in co-operation with the various ministries concerned in the conduct of the war. The Socialist and Labour leaders will use their influence with the workmen in the right direction.

LATER.

The political situation in Russia is very obscure, but one fact emerging above everything is the patriotic restraint of all parties in the Duma, as shown by their calm behaviour. It is fully conscious of the great responsibilities confided in it by the country and is worthily upholding them.

It is stated that the prorogation is a result of a recommendation made by the Premier (M. Goremykin) which is opposed by the rest of the Cabinet. At the same time nobody questions his patriotic motives. Apparently he considered that the Duma had completed its task and that a prolongation of the Session would merely give an opportunity for pressing political developments which he considered inappropriate. The view of the others was that a continued Session would be in the best interests of the successful conduct of the war.

GERMAN SUPPLIES FROM SWEDEN.

IMPORTANT RESTRICTIVE MEASURES.

COPENHAGEN, September 18th.

Sweden has prohibited the transit by sea between one Swedish port and another all goods the export of which is prohibited. Steamers thus trafficking have been failing to reach their alleged destination and it is known that some reached or were taken to Germany.

The authorities at Stockholm have detained a steamer which was starting from Malmo with half a million kilograms of land.

SWEDEN'S LACK OF COAL.

Great anxiety prevails in Sweden at the practical stoppage of the import of coal from England. Many of the gasworks and factories are in a desperate position.

Reuter has good authority for stating that the British Government is prepared to issue licences for numerous commodities on the prohibited export list for delivery in Sweden, provided that Sweden allows the transit of an agreed amount of goods to Russia.

DUTCH HOSPITAL SHIP FOR THE FRENCH.

PARIS, September 17th.

The steamer *Batavier III*, chartered on private initiative in Holland, and equipped as a hospital ship with 200 beds, has arrived at Havre and has been placed at the disposal of the French Red Cross.

BULGARIA AND THE ENTENTE POWERS.

SOFIA, September 18th.

On the 14th inst. representatives of the Entente Powers called separately on the Premier and handed him communications, the contents of which were not divulged.

ZEPPELINS OVER HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, September 17th.

The constant violation of Dutch territory by Zeppelins is arousing uneasiness and indignation in Holland.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH SEIZURES OF CARGO. AMERICAN NOTE TO BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, September 17th.

Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State, has announced that the Note to Great Britain is ready. It appears that the dispatch of the Note is delayed pending a further German reply on the submarine question. It is understood that the Note holds that the burden of proof in seizures of cargoes rests with Great Britain and not with the American owners and shippers.

NEW LAND DISCOVERED.

CANADIAN EXPLORERS' HARSHIPS.

OTTAWA, September 17th.

The explorer Stefansson and his companions were seven months on the ice living on very scanty rations. They reached Bank's Land in a famished condition and worn out, and thence reached Baillie Island, where whalers found them in the best of health and spirits. They discovered a new land south-west of Patrick's Land.

[Telegrams received on Saturday, and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PRESIDENT YUAN'S BIRTHDAY.

PEKING, September 18th.

On the occasion of the general celebration of the birthday of the President the latter received the high officials in the morning and visited the Curio Museum. In the afternoon there was an universal holiday.

Lama priests chanted prayers for three days.

The Imperial Family sent Prince Pu to wish the President long life.

ITALIAN MINISTER TO PEKING RETURNING.

PEKING, September 18th.

The Italian Minister is returning to Rome.

SIR RICHARD DANE TO VISIT MONGOLIA.

PEKING, September 18th.

Sir Richard Dane will visit Mongolia on the 2nd October.

"NURSES ANGLAISES." EXPERIENCES IN FRENCH MILITARY HOSPITALS.

The French people speak well of the "Nurses Anglaises," says the *Times*, and in the hospitals behind the line where British and American nursing prevails the French soldiers consider themselves lucky.

But there are some British nurses of whom we have heard very little, although that little is of good account. They are the nurses on the front, the French front, who are working in French military hospitals under direct orders of the French military authorities and who are paid by the French Government. Very quietly an Englishwoman offered to organize a staff of British nurses for this purpose, and as quietly the French military authorities accepted, so that since last December 200 British nurses have been working hard all along the French line.

IN BOMBARDMENT. They have been in bombardments, they have fought with disease, they have actually made their methods of nursing acceptable to the French doctors, they have shown the metal of which they are made by their resourcefulness in very difficult circumstances, and they have learned, not only a good deal of French, but a great deal about the French character, and their knowledge has brought them much wisdom.

The position of the British nurses has often been perilous. They work in bands of five or six, and they have orders to help them, and a certain number of French professional nurses.

AMONG TYPHOID PATIENTS. Their first heavy work was among the typhoid patients, and their value in such work may be easily imagined, particularly when we learn the dearth of modern conveniences in the hastily installed hospitals where they were called upon to do their best. One nurse writes:—

"This is certainly a weird place at night. One hundred and fifty patients in this block, and only three orderlies and one of ourselves on duty. Several men are delirious, and it is a constant chasing from one ward to the other to stuff them into their little beds."

FRENCH TRIBUTE. A nurse who had been nursing typhoid for many weeks, and who was tired beyond description, told how, one day, after some difficulty with a very broken French, she sat down on the foot of a soldier's bed and said with a sob, "I must go home. I can't stand it any longer. It's too awful." At which the soldier just put his head down on his pillow and cried like a child.

"So, of course," said the nurse, "I couldn't go. If they find us as useful as that, no sacrifice is too great to make for them."

POLICE RESERVE CONCERT.

ANIMATED SCENE IN BOTANICAL GARDENS.

The Gardens were transformed on Saturday evening for the first promenade concert held in connection with the Hongkong Police Reserve. Streamers of red lanterns were tastefully suspended from the trees and bandstands, creating a most decorative effect, and the whole scene, with large crowds promenading along the many walks, in the glow of strings of red lanterns, and the air filled with delightful music, was a charming and entertaining one. This first venture by the Police Reserve was a great success. The weather was of that nature which forces people into the open, and with the novelty of the attraction, at a concert in the neglected Botanical Gardens, everything was in favour of the concert proving a great allurement. Close upon two thousand people must have been present, including H.E. the Governor and Lady May, and all were thoroughly entertained by the interesting programme arranged. At one end of the grounds the orchestra of the Police Reserve (under Conductor Gonzales, H.K.P.R.) ably rendered some choice selections, and in the centre bandstand was stationed the band of the 74th Punjab (under Bandmaster Christian), which also entertained with popular items. The soloists of the evening were Mrs. Villiers Smyth and Mr. H. E. Muriel, both of whom added greatly to the enjoyment of the programme with several appropriately selected and well rendered solos. Mrs. Smyth was presented with a beautiful bouquet in the course of the evening. Mr. George Grimbale accompanied both the soloists. So successful was this first Police concert in such delightful surroundings that an endeavour will be made to hold a second concert on Saturday next. Hongkong people would welcome many more concerts of the enjoyable nature of the one provided on Saturday evening.

NEW HONGKONG SOLICITOR.

MR. LO MAN KAM ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

Mr. Lo Man Kam, son of Lo Cheung Shui, the chairman of directors of the Tung Wah Hospital, was admitted to practise as a solicitor in Hongkong by the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, on Saturday morning.

Mr. Lo was introduced by Mr. Eldon Potter, who made an application that Mr. Lo should be admitted as a solicitor and proctor of the Court. Counsel commented on the fact that Mr. Lo had obtained the highest honours in England, being placed in the first class of the honours list.

His lordship said he had very much pleasure in admitting Mr. Lo to the legal profession. He had listened with interest to his distinguished career in England and the work that he had already achieved ought to be a good omen of his prosperity and successful career in the Colony.

Affidavits of fitness were tendered by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. H. K. King and Mr. F. H. Baker, solicitors. Mr. Lo is joining the firm of Messrs. Ewins and Needham.

REMARKABLE HARBOUR ACCIDENT.

OVERLOADED LAUCH SINKS AT WHARF.

A very remarkable accident occurred near the Keng Shan wharf early on Saturday morning, the steam launch *Sui Fong*, which runs between Mui Bay and Hongkong, suddenly sinking. The cause of the affair is not very clear but it is believed that the launch took on too much cargo, with the result that the heavily laden vessel went down very low in the water. Suddenly the vessel listed and shipped a considerable quantity of water. She listed once again, took in more water, and then went under stern first. Her bows came up straight out of the water and the funnel struck the wharf. The launch afterwards righted herself and remained in position with her funnel and masts above water.

The launch was due to leave at daylight with cargo and passengers, and it is believed that quite a considerable number of people were thrown into the water. Until reports are made to the police by relatives, however, it is impossible to say definitely how many perished. The death of one Chinese has been reported as a result of this extraordinary accident.

MOTOR-CAR FATALITY.

Mr. Lindsell opened an inquiry at the Police Court on Saturday morning into the death of a Chinese named Chang Sing, who was accidentally killed near the Bule View Hotel shortly after midnight on September 11th by being knocked down by a motor car driven by Mr. Lauritsen, of the Dragon Cycle Company.

Mr. Beck, Tide Surveyor at Whampoa, said he was a passenger in the car together with Mr. Swift, of the Vacuum Oil Company, Canton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Scott Chapman and Capt. Bell Smith. The car was being driven at a moderate speed.

The inquiry was adjourned till Thursday.

AMERICAN BANKING IN CHINA.

Four of the five great Powers which during recent years have jointly assisted in financing the Chinese Republic being now at war, it is quite natural that the fifth—namely, America—should endeavour to provide, independently as far as possible, the facilities hitherto forthcoming from the Western nations as a whole. As a result of negotiations which have been in progress for some time between Peking and New York, it is now announced that a powerful American bank will be established in China and will be capitalised in the first place at \$1,000,000, the intention being that this institution shall supply funds for the development of the resources of the Republic. In addition, it will endeavour to strengthen the hands of Yuan Shih-kai and his advisers, who, provided they can rely upon a sufficiently strong financial backing from independent sources, entertain no doubt that they can advance the industrial position of China to a level which it has not hitherto enjoyed, although entitled to do so in view of its vast natural wealth. Our Japanese Allies would, of course, be quite willing to do what is necessary in this connection on terms, but if America is prepared to underwrite the finances of the Island Empire of the East, China is fully justified in dealing with the United States unless a still better offer is forthcoming from Tokyo; but so far this has not been the case. The matter is one in which England has a very great interest, for we have hitherto ranked as the most powerful financial backer of the greater Mongolian race. This position we have no intention of abandoning, although for the moment our hands are full with the conduct of a vast military campaign. The situation would appear to be, therefore, that while we have no objection to the Chinese Government proceeding with its plans for the industrial welfare of the Eastern Republic, we shall ourselves be prepared to take up the running again in due course, and in the meantime nothing must be done either by territorial concessions or otherwise which will prejudice our special rights in the East. This is recognised not only by Yuan Shih-kai, but also by those countries who are willing to assist at this juncture. We are, therefore, justified in hoping that the new China-American bank will pursue a career of prosperity, and that the active races of the Eastern Republic, together with the Government itself, will benefit from the advent of a very large amount of Western capital at a time when it can be employed to the permanent advantage of China's political and industrial development. — *Stock Exchange Gazette.*

THE GUNS OF FLANDERS.

HEARD IN ENGLAND.

On still nights, said Mr. Lloyd George at an Eisteddfod last month, it was possible to hear the guns in Flanders from his Surrey cottage at Walton Heath. A correspondent states that at Southend, the cannon may be heard like far-off thunder on quiet nights when there is no wind, or only a wind blowing landwards. Water, it is well-known, is a wonderful sound conductor; naval battles can be heard at sea from very far off. It was reported in *The Daily Mail* in January that an artillery duel in Alsace was heard in St. Gall, Switzerland, a hundred miles away. A similar phenomenon was observed in 1870, when firing in Alsace-Lorraine was heard in the heart of the Alps. That guns on the Continent were heard in England was first told some months ago. In this instance they were heard at Broadstairs. The distance from Southend to Dunkirk is eighty miles, from Broadstairs to Dunkirk only forty-five miles.

WAR NEWS.

NATIONAL REGISTER STORY.

Those who are delivering the registration papers find the work not lacking in humour, says a London paper. A friend making his first call about ten a.m. in a block of working men's flats in South London, rapped sharply at a door, and after some delay saw it open, perhaps six inches.

Then an arm came through the opening, proffering a jug, and the voice of the invisible demanded, "Ail a pint, please."

THE FORTRESS OF KOVNO.

THE WRITING ON THE IRON PYRAMID.

In the middle of the market-place of Kovno stands a pyramid of cast iron. On the base of it, if you understand Russian, you can make out this inscription, "In 1912 Russia was invaded by an army numbering 700,000 men. The army repressed the frontier numbering 70,000." It may be a useful memorandum for the Napoleonic ambitions of the German General Staff.

NOW IN PREPARATION.

THE DIRECTORY
AND CHRONICLE
1916.FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDIA,
CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLE-
MENTS, MALAY STATES,
NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIP-
PINES, BORNEO, ETC.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

The Compiler invites the European residents in the Far East who appreciate the advantage of having at their disposal a thoroughly complete and trustworthy work of reference to be sent out for revision, and by furnishing, also, the names of any European firms which have recently been established in their midst or any that have ceased to exist.

Those advertisers, also, who have not yet sent in their revised announcements for the 1916 issue of the volume are asked to do so, if possible, not later than the end of this month.

In this way the usefulness of the "Directory and Chronicle" will be increased and its early issue facilitated.

The Directories and Descriptions are of:—

CHINA.

Peking.	Soochow.	Canton.
Tientsin.	Chinkiang.	Whampoa.
Pootung.	Nanking.	Kowloon.
Chinwangtao.	Wuhu.	Lappa.
Taku.	Kowloon.	Samah.
Ankung.	Hankow.	Kongmoon.
Manchurian.	Yochow.	Wuchow.
Trade C'tres.	Shansi.	Kwangchow.
Newchwang.	Chungking.	Peking.
Dairen.	Hankow.	Hokow.
Port Arthur.	Ningpo.	Lungchow.
Chefoo.	Wachow.	Mingia.
Weihsai.	Santu.	Hokow.
Tsinanfu.	Foohow.	Suenao.
Mundon.	Amoy.	Tengyueh.
Shanghai.		
Swatow.		

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

Tokyo.	Osaka.	Kioto.
Yokohama.	Moji.	Tainanfu.
Hyogo.	Nagasaki.	Takow.
Kobe.	Hakodate.	Anping.
Shimonoseki.	Tamsui.	

EASTERN SUBURBIA.

Vladivostok.	Nicolajevsk.
Chosen.	
Seoul.	Wonsan.
Chemulpo.	Fusan.
Kusan.	Pingyang.
	Songcha.

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MALACCA,
FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Hanoi.	Annam.	Tourane.
Haiphong.	Hue.	Saigon.
French Provinces.	Quinhon.	Cambodge.

PHILIPPINES.

Manila.	Iloilo.	Cebu.
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BORNEO.

Sarawak.	Labuan.
Brunei.	British North Borneo.

MALAY STATES.

Perak.	Selangor.	Pahang.
Negeri Sembilan.	Johore.	Kedah.
Melantan.	Tringganu.	Perlis.
Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.
	Prov. Wellesley.	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Batavia.	Samarang.	Padang.
Buitenzorg.	Sourabaya.	Macassar.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

East Coast of Sumatra.	
British.	Japanese.
French.	United States.
	Siamese.
	Italian.

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Besides the usual Alphabetical List of Firms the Directory gives the CLASSIFIED LISTS OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS at the larger Commercial Centres.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of RESIDENTS of the last half century in the Far East contains the names of over

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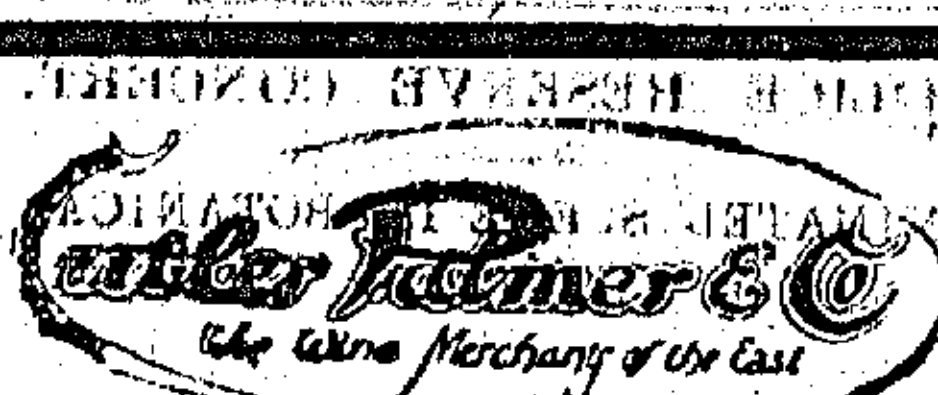
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BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression. If so, under the skin you have poison, which does all the remedies you have tried. Perhaps your bones are swollen, the joints being elevated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not try the Grasshopper Treatment, which is a sure and certain restorer in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcers, Joints, Housemaid's Knees, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Blisters, Snake, Insect and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Store for a box.

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1915. With Index. Price 7/50.On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
Office.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1915.

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Miss Almada e Castro	Mr M. T. Jones
Master d Almada e	Mr & Mrs F. G. Jones
Castro	Mr O. C. Knapp
Mr J. H. Haring	Mr A. J. Kinnings
Mr H. Murray Bain	Mr C. Lauritsen
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Mr B. C. Bellios	Mr S. Longfield
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Mr G. O. Bouman	Mr Mansfield
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Mr Choy Leung Shi	Mr Wm. Moore
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Mr M. D. Ewart	Miss F. Reay
Dr Fitzwilliams	Mrs C. Reed
Mr C. D. Foster	Mr G. J. Robinson
Capt & Mrs E. M.	Capt Robinson
French and child	Mr R. A. House
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V. N. Gascoine	Mr G. S. Salburg
Capt & Mrs J. F. Gohn	Mr W. H. Smith
and child	Mr V. Sorby
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Mr V. Gould	Mr W. B. Walters
Mr C. L. Goodrich	Mr J. Wilkie
Mr & Mrs S. C. Haile	Mr H. Williamson
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Hannibal	
Capt T. P. Hall	
Mr J. E. Hartshorn	
Mr W. J. Hodge	
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Mr C. Fritz	Mr C. H. Soper
Mr & Mrs Gee	Mr R. A. Ramsay
Mr T. M. Gregory	Mr Raymond
Mr E. Griev	Mr H. F. Stoneham
Mr T. Gunn	Mrs E. Sylvester
Mr & Mrs Hammes and	Mrs E. Thornton
children	Mrs S. L. Toullet
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Mr A. Hoehing	Underwood
Mr & Mrs Wm.	Mrs Warnock
Mr & Mrs Jackson	
Mr & Mrs Johnstone	
and child	

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Mr & Mrs Barnett	Mr Marriott
Mrs Bowler	Mr & Mrs E. V.
Mr H. A. Cartwright	Mitchellmore and
Mr & Mrs Carmichael	child
Mr F. W. Cary	Maj. & Mrs Nicholson
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Hansen	Smith
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FOR RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

and for
PRIVATE RESIDENCES AT THE OUTPOSTS,
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THE CHINA OVERLAND TRAVEL REPORT,
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[89]

THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on
Saturday evening and dated in our
Early Morning Extra yesterday.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

IN THE SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL
THEATRES.

LONDON, September 18th.

Fierce fighting continues on the Eastern front, resulting in further successes for the Russians not merely in the Southern but also in the Central theatre. Fresh prisoners have been taken totalling 4,778.

HOLDING THEIR OWN IN THE
NORTH.

PETROGRAD, September 18th.

4.15 a.m.

A communiqué says that the Russians have captured two villages and seventy-six prisoners east of Kovel, and have driven back the enemy westwards on the front south of Pripiet, the enemy at the latter point in great strength resisting stubbornly.

The Russians to the north-east of Dubno took 2,652 prisoners and north-west of Tarnopol the Russians, vigorously attacking, captured a village, and drove the enemy headlong across the River Strypa, inflicting great losses upon them.

There was a fierce battle all day west of Tarnopol, on the Strypa. The Russians in the evening broke the wire entanglements, hurled the enemy out of the trenches with the bayonet, and captured the wood and the village, which had previously been constantly changing hands, and crossed the river, closely pursuing the enemy. This engagement resulted in fifteen hundred more prisoners being taken.

The Russians in the north also are apparently holding their own against the German onslaughts from Dvinsk to Pinsk and are making successful counter-attacks.

FATE OF VILNA IN THE
BALANCE.RUSSIANS PREPARING TO
EVACUATE.

PETROGRAD, September 17th.

12.00 a.m.

The Germans, besides threatening Vilna from the north, are endeavouring to drive a wedge of fifteen divisions of cavalry some fifty miles southward of the town. They have guns and quick-firers, accompanied by jaegers, in motor-wagons. This manoeuvre places the fate of Vilna in the balance. Refugees from the town report that there is uninterrupted cannonading by day and night with bombs dropping from Taubes and Albatrosses. The Russians are completing the evacuation of the factories; everything else has gone and the inhabitants have nearly all left.

FURTHER SUCCESSES IN THE
SOUTH.

3,300 PRISONERS TAKEN.

PETROGRAD, September 18th.

6.15 a.m.

A communiqué states that the enemy's attacks west and south-west of Dvinsk continue. The stubborn fighting, which has long been in progress east of Vilna, has become more intense. Enemy detachments have reached the railway at various points on the left bank of the Vilna river, and there have been engagements with strong cavalry forces at many points in this region.

The Russians have scored further successes in the southern theatre, especially during the fight for the possession of Derzino. The Russians, entering the town, hustled the enemy out to the neighbouring village, which was then stormed, the Russians capturing 3,000 prisoners; while, though the Russian counter-attack on the frontier village of Gutova, south-west of Vishnevets, failed to occupy the village it resulted in the capture of 562 prisoners. Another 814 prisoners were taken in the fight on the Strypa river, north of Butchany. The enemy were dislodged from the adjacent villages, and fled in disorder.

The communiqué concludes: The boldness of our troops along the whole front southwards of Rovno is successfully checking the enemy's counter-attacks, which are made in great strength.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EFFECTIVE FRENCH
ARTILLERY WORK.ENEMY'S TRENCHES HEAVILY
DAMAGED.

PARIS, September 17th.

The French artillery continues to cause heavy damage to the enemy's trenches and works. There has been some liveliness on the part of German heavy guns between the Somme and the Aisne, to which the French batteries replied energetically.

HEAVY CANNONADING ALONG
WHOLE FRONT.

PARIS, September 18th.

The evening communiqué says:—There has been heavy cannonading along the whole front, the French artillery effectively continuing the destruction of the enemy defences. There was fighting with bombs and grenades at sapheads in the region of Angres and Souchez, and a sustained fusillade between the trenches in the Roye district.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN MARCHING
COLUMNS SHELLED.

ROME, September 18th.

Italian artillery continued to shell with destructive effect in the evening columns of Austrians marching at various points along the front.

RAILWAY TRAINS BOMBED.

ROME, September 18th.

A communiqué says that air reconnaissance revealed the presence of numerous trains in the stations on the Trieste railway, which were bombed and damaged.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FREE WILL OR FORCE?
CABINET DISSENSIONS
EXAGGERATED.

LONDON, September 17th.

2.20 p.m.

The Daily News says that a political crisis of the first magnitude is impending. Some of the constitutional Ministers, failing to get the Cabinet to agree with their policy, intend, shortly, to resign, in order to force a general election on the subject before the new recruiting campaign, based on the National Register, comes into operation.

NEWSPAPER CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, September 17th.

2.40 p.m.

The speech of Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P. (Secretary to the Railwaymen's Union) led to a fresh outbreak of wrangling between the extreme constitutionalist and anti-constitutionalist journals, which are largely occupied in bitter criticism of each other's motives and alleged motives. Other journals earnestly deprecate the tone thus given to the discussion, which is in nowise reflected in the speeches in Parliament.

LONDON, September 18th.

3.35 a.m.

Inquiries in official quarters indicate that the reports of a grave crisis on the Cabinet over the subject of compulsory service must be taken with reserve. It is true that there are differences among Ministers on the subject, but hitherto the Cabinet has not discussed the question of compulsion. Recent meetings have been devoted to the subject of the Budget. It is stated that the Cabinet, under Mr. Asquith's guidance, subordinate all considerations to the maintenance and increase of the armies in the field with the support of a united people. No hasty action will be taken, and the Government are confident that an impasse will be avoided.

MUNITIONS OUTPUT.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE APPEALS TO
TRADE UNIONS.

LONDON, September 17th.

2.40 p.m.

Mr. Lloyd George addressed three hundred representatives of forty Trade Unions concerned in the making of

EDUCATION IN HONGKONG.

The following is a continuation of Mr. E. A. Irving's review of Education in Hongkong, recently issued as a Blue-book:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE POPULATION.

The following figures extracted from the census of 1911, show the different nationalities inhabiting the Colony, how they are divided between the Urban and Rural Divisions, and the numerical proportion of children to adults:—

	Urban Division.	Rural Division.	Total.	Percentage of children between 5 and 15 years of age.
Non-Chinese:—				
Europeans and Americans	6,150	5,185	11,335	13
Portuguese	2,652	2,569	5,221	24
Indians and others	5,482	3,482	8,964	10
Chinese:—				
Land population	275,854	110,622	386,476	12
Water population	55,167	65,137	120,304	21
Total	331,018	175,759	506,777	12

* This total of 450,098 excludes the Naval and Military forces and the Mercantile Marine.

Upon a consideration of the numerical ratio of children of school-going age to the total population, two distinct groups emerge. This ratio is in the cases of the Portuguese and the Rural-Chinese about double that which exists among the Europeans and Americans, the Urban Chinese and the Indians—as phenomenon due to the conditions of transience and impermanence affecting the races of the latter group. There follows immediately a short description of each of the various sections of the population.

ENGLISH.

The Europeans and Americans (hereafter for convenience called "English") are all classified as being in the Urban Division; this is not quite accurate; but they are of it and generally near it, and may conveniently be considered as belonging to it.

The low proportion of children to adults indicates the transitory nature of this section of the population. Many of the young bachelors, many men come out to a temporary employment leaving wife and children at home; often the mother and children are sent home for climatic or other reasons, while the father remains here. Indeed, with respect to the most firmly rooted, the cycle of their life may be described as ten years of bachelorhood, ten of married life, and ten of family remittance and expectation of the hour of retiring. Nevertheless the number of English children is considerable, though the census figures probably include a number of Eurasians.

Those of the English population who can afford it usually live on the Peak. The next category includes the sons of lower grade Government officials, and subordinate officers of the Police and Sanitary Departments, and junior employees of firms in receipt of incomes of £150 a year to £250 and upwards, as well as all others whose duties or choice confine them to the lower levels. While most of the English inhabitants of Hongkong feel the heavy cost of living, it may be said that of "the poor" as the expression is understood at home, there are none.

PORTUGUESE.

The Portuguese belong entirely to the Urban population. Of them it has been said, "There is a sufficient distinction between the Portuguese population and other Europeans to make this division advisable and interesting." The Portuguese of Hongkong form a European community settled in the Tropics, thoroughly acclimatized, and apparently not recruited to any extent from Europe.

In one sense therefore they are indigenous; but in another alien, as they retain their allegiance to their own country, and their connection with the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The Portuguese are almost entirely in business or employed as clerks; even the poorest are unwilling to do manual labour. While a few of the better educated like to cultivate the literary language of their country, they attach greater importance to a knowledge of English, so much so that there is no demand for the study of Portuguese in the schools which their children attend. The speech of the lower classes is a degraded form of Portuguese mixed with Chinese, of no literary possibilities. The Portuguese learn English early in life and quite readily; and the education given in the schools which they attend assumes that this is so. The high percentage of children is evidence of the settled nature of this section of the population.

INDIANS.

The Indians, like the English, are an alien and unstable element. But a considerable number have married, sometimes to Chinese wives, and settled here quasi-permanently. Their sons do well at school and afterwards in business. Special facilities have been made for their education.

The Others classified with Indians are Filipinos, Asiatic Jews, Japanese, Eurasians, etc., to whom no special reference need be made.

CHINESE: BOAT POPULATION.

In dealing with the Chinese population it may be well to rid at once of the boat population. These live, marry and die in the thousand sea-going junks and slipper-shaped boats called sampans so characteristic of the Hongkong harbour. I have classified them as "Rural," because they have the characteristic of permanence. At any rate they are not townpeople. Very little is known about them. They have big families as the figures show, and no education, unless it is education which teaches a child of ten how to gybe a crank, round-bottomed craft in a gale. A few of their grubby usings may attend the Vernacular Schools intermittently for a year or two. It should be understood that these people are a class apart from the other Chinese. The educational scheme of the Colony is open to them, but has not caught them hitherto.

RURAL POPULATION.

Some description of the Chinese Rural Population proper has already been given. They are, fishers and farmers alike, hard-working, ignorant, narrow and superstitious as may well be imagined. What is more surprising is their desire for education and the respect in which they hold it. Of the schools which they have developed unaided, as

well as of the assistance they receive from the Government, a description is given hereafter.

There remains for consideration the most important section of the community, the Chinese Urban Population of all sorts and conditions, merchants, clerks, shopkeepers, and skilled and unskilled labour. To the number of 270,000 and upwards it has been attracted to our shores in the last seventy years by opportunities of business and its appreciation of security, but in the main not as to a home but as a minor to his camp, a place where gold is won to be enjoyed elsewhere. The average urban Chinese never regards Hongkong in any other light; he returns to his village every festival day of his life, and if he dies here retires thither for burial. This does not prevent him from establishing domestic ties with us; but the proportion of children to adults as already shown is 15% more than one half what it is in the case of his compatriots of the rural and boat populations. The inference is fairly clear that half his wives and children are absent in China.

III.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

It will next be convenient to explain briefly the policy adopted with reference to the education of each of these sections of the population, before describing the schools and other educational institutions which are the embodiment of that policy.

EXCLUSIVE SCHOOLS FOR ENGLISH CHILDREN.

English children born in the tropics have the same right to a wholesome education as their happier home-born brothers, though the circumstances of climate and tropical environment must in any case weigh heavily against them. In the words of the Committee of Education of 1901, "it is undesirable that they should in their most impressionable years be associated with the children of alien beliefs and other ethical standards." It is particularly undesirable that they should get an insight into mixed and illegitimate establishments. Further it is not possible to yoke young English children, who have a knowledge of their own speech but of little else, with much older children who know a great deal else, and wish to begin the study of English.

It is upon these considerations that the British Schools were founded. It is believed that these schools are pioneers in the history of education of the Empire. The Government realises the justice of making the ratepayers contribute as little as possible towards the cost of this special class of schools, and the fees are therefore put as high as the parents can afford.

These schools are conducted on a Protestant-Christian basis and are visited by the clergy of the Anglican and Union Churches.

FOR INDIANS.

The obligation to supply a good education to our Indian follow-subjects is strongly felt. A small school under Indian Masters has long been maintained for their exclusive use, and a still smaller one was recently opened at Kowloon. They act as feeders to the District Schools and Queen's College, where the Indian boys hold their own without much difficulty among the able Chinese. No particular description of these schools is needed.

The establishment of a superior school for Indians is under contemplation. Schooling is a difficult task, the difficulty of combining the education of Chinese and Indians is that while each class needs to learn its own written language (Urdu in the case of Indians), Chinese is by far the more exacting and lengthy study.

CLAIMS OF THE PORTUGUESE.

Indigenous, yet of alien nationality domiciled half here, half in Macao, it might be hard to establish the precise educational claim of the Portuguese. Fortunately the question does not arise. Their schooling is amply supplied by the various Roman Catholic Missions, as will be described later. In any case the demand for a good supply of educated Portuguese to fill clerkships, especially the higher ones, would have to be satisfied.

BOAT POPULATION.

The case of the boat population is this. They are indigenous, which gives them a moral claim to education. On the other hand, they have no natural desire for it. The alternative seems to lie between compulsory education with its vast attendant difficulties in Hongkong, and the policy of mastery inactivity which the Education Department has hitherto adopted.

RURAL POPULATION.

Until 1913, hardly anything was done for the Rural population except the establishment by the Missions of one or two Vernacular Grant Schools. Three small Government schools where English is taught are also maintained in the New Territories; but they are of little importance, and not worth a detailed description. An indigenous population and one with a deep respect for education, the New Territories have the urgent claims, and the obligation of the Government to meet them is heavy. That so little has hitherto been done is due to two causes—lack of funds and the preponderant need during the past 12 years of establishing a sound secondary system of education in Hongkong. The beginning of an elaborate system has been made under which the best private schools in the New Territories are to be encouraged by small subsidies. This system is described below.

URBAN POPULATION.

But the main educational problem attaches to the Urban Chinese. It has been shown how they all, with the partial exception of the poorest, are bound to the Colony by the easiest of connections. This ephemeral quality of merchant or shopkeeper very greatly relieves the sense of responsibility with which an educator must regard him. There need be no talk of free, much less of compulsory education. The Chinese, as a rule, come here for what he can make; so we must educate his sons for what we can make of them. How much is that?

DEMAND FOR AN ENGLISH EDUCATION.

Since Chinese is so difficult a language that it is only studied by Government Officials, Missionaries and Sikh Policemen, English must be the general medium of

communication. Thus at the very outset we are committed to the establishment of English Schools for Chinese, not as a moral obligation but as a commercial necessity. Such schools cannot be worked at a lower rate than between 25 and 310 a month for each pupil. But this is more than very many Chinese of the most desirable classes can afford. It follows if such schools are to be established, the ratepayers must share the cost, and, as a matter of fact, they have it. The great majority of the ratepayers being Chinese, this really means that those of them who have no children at school pay in part for those who have.

It has been objected that though local taxes are fairly spent on the education of Chinese connected with the Colony, others should be carefully excluded who come to Hongkong for that education alone, and without any intention of making a lengthy settlement. In theory this position is reasonable; practice nothing short of a Commission upon the antecedents of each applicant could arrive at the truth. And so it is necessary to console ourselves with the facts, first, that the Chinese boys utterly unconnected with the place would hardly find their way here; and secondly, that Chinese who have received a good English education and been impressed with the stamp of a Hongkong school, are an asset sooner or later to be realised, whether they settle down in China as merchants, or pass examinations and become members of the Chinese Civil Service.

A MATTER OF EXPEDIENCY.

This, and the insatiable demand among the Chinese to attend English Schools, makes the way very clear. No sentimental feeling, for instance, need ward the judgment in carrying out the statesmanlike advice of the Indian Education Commission of 1892.

"We think it generally desirable that even in primary schools fees should be raised as far as is consistent with the spread of education. The whole educational fund is inadequate to equip a school for every group of villages, and those who enjoy the advantage of a school should contribute towards its cost so as to promote the establishment of similar institutions elsewhere. But we do not overlook the wants of the struggling poor, or of exceptionally backward races and tracts." (Section 104.)

Some exception from this doctrine of expediency must be made in the case of the poorest classes. In the first place cost of travel has somewhat relaxed their tie with the mainland. And then, because they are less aware of the value of education, the more need is there to give it them. Their requirements are very modest.

CHINESE MUST STUDY THEIR OWN LANGUAGE.

Another axiom on which our educational policy rests, is that Chinese are not educated unless they possess a reasonable facility with their own written language. This has been the better opinion among both English and Chinese authorities for many years. Attempts have been made to blur the argument by references to the controversy over the value of Latin or Greek. The cases are not parallel. A Chinese engineer will find himself in difficulties if he cannot read a specification when ten miles inland, or a doctor who cannot write a prescription.

Conveniently for the Department it is the habit of the better class Chinese to give their sons a few years' Chinese education (usually in their own villages) before they bring them into our sphere. It is thus only necessary to hold Chinese entrance examinations in the English Schools, and to maintain and improve this so to speak pre-natal knowledge. The great number of small Vernacular Schools in Hongkong both Missionary and Private are supported on the contrary by the poorer part of the Urban population, who do not desire an English education for their sons. Thus, broadly speaking, Hongkong is concerned with the English education of the wealthier of the Urban Chinese, and the Vernacular education of the poorer. Further reference will be made to an educational ladder making it possible for the sons of the very poorest to obtain a free education through the English Schools into the University.

"COME OFF THE FENCE."

OFFICER'S STRIKING LETTER.

Home affairs supply material for a trenchant letter from an officer on one of the ships in the Dardanelles. He wrote as follows to a brother in London:—

"We have been all sorts of things since we came here. The troops have done great work, so have the smaller ships and some of the larger; but the accounts in the papers are rather misleading. The sooner people at home realise that they can't sit on the fence and sing 'Rule Britannia' the better. We're up against a big thing, but nothing short of a German army in London would wake some of them up to a sense of their duty. Then the questions of aliens and munitions. We ought to have had a lesson from South Africa. That was only a flimsy bit to this, but it was serious enough for us at the time, and we added the 'Recessional' to the hymn-book and sang it with gusto; but did we forget it? rather think so. God grant we remember now and in the future. The end of the war may come soon, but centuries will never wipe out the German's disgrace. We require no hymn which could adequately write out, but there's something singing inside us, and if it could only find words and music fitting it would make the Huns turn pale."

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

11 a.m.—Hongkong Club, Twenty-Eighth Half-Yearly Drawing of 65 of Debentures

VENGEANCE OF BEES.

ON VILLAGERS AND A DONKEY.

Exciting episodes occurred at Ripley, near Woking, after the escape of a swarm of bees which the village schoolmaster was conveying to a neighbouring parish. The hive was placed on a donkey cart, but a few of the bees escaped and promptly signalled their liberty by stinging the donkey. Naturally the donkey kicked, and soon a wheel of the cart got on to the foot-pavement, and over went the hive.

The schoolmaster's predicament was such that the landlord of the Anchor Inn went to his assistance, but the bees turned their attention to him, and chased him down the village street. He and the schoolmaster were badly stung, all over the head, neck, and face, says *The Chronicle*. Subsequently the swarm attacked another man, who in trying to get away climbed over a fence and ran down a garden, where he knelt down and rolled his head in the grass for protection, ultimately climbing into a tree. Others were also stung, including a passing cyclist, who fell from his machine in driving the bees away.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ARTEMIS, Dutch str., 2,311, F. Reedecker, September 15th—Baliu Papan September 7th, General.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
CHENYU, British str., 1,338, J. Speed, September 15th—Bangkok September 8th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
OREAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,784, Maki, 10th September—Kishon Bay, Salt.—Order.
CHEONGSHING, British str., 1,230, D. Mc Liddell, September 16th—Weihaiwei September 11th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CHILLI, British str., 1,800, Lloyd, September 15th—Swatow September 14th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
CHOFU MARU, Japanese str., 1,953, O. Orii, 8th September—Hongkong 6th September, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
DAVIN, Norwegian str., 897, A. L. Solverson, 16th September—Hongkong 16th September, Coal and Pig.—Order.
DERWENT, British str., 1,660, Midgely, 16th September—Suigon 11th September, Rangoon and General.—Order.
HONGKONG, British str., 2,060, G. Kinghorn, 15th September—Straits 7th September, General.—Order.
KASHING, British str., 1,193, G. Byers, September 11th—Manila September 8th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
KWANGLEE, Chinese str., 1,462, J. McArthur, 12th September—Shanghai 9th September, General.—Chinese.
KWANGTAI, Chinese str., 1,522, C. Stewart, 17th September—Shanghai 14th September, General.—Chinese.
LIANGCHOW, British str., 1,220, W. Benson, 17th September—Shanghai 14th September, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
MANAPOUR, British str., 1,238, Maxwell, 10th September—Mojil 4th September, Coal.—Order.
PAKHOI, British str., 1,223, Arthur Tucker, 13th September—Hongkong 10th September, Coal.—Butterfield & Swire.
TAIHEI MARU, Japanese str., 2,102, T. Horiuchi, 16th September—Chofu 8th September, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
TAIWAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,145, B. Sakai, 13th September—Hoihow 11th September, Rice and General.—Dodwell & Co.
TAMING, British str., 1,581, Pennefather, 14th September—Hoihow 10th September, Sapan Wood.—Butterfield & Swire.
TAMU MARU, Japanese str., 6,802, S. Nagasawa, 12th September—Seattle Coast, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
TEAM, British str., 1,350, H. Townbridge, 10th September—Manila 7th September, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
TELENA, British str., 3,148, J. A. Thackeray, 14th September—Shanghai 10th September, Ballast.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
THIRIAS, British str., 4,822, D. Robinson, September 15th, Singapore September 8th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
UNRAI MARU No. 4, Jap. str., 1,910, K. Koshima, 14th September—Karatsu 7th September, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
WINGANG, British str., 1,517, T. H. Lisham, 9th September—Shanghai 3rd September, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. *Monteagle* arrived Mojil on Friday, the 17th inst., at 10 a.m., left Mojil same day, at 10 p.m., and arrived Kobe on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 5 p.m.

CHILDREN OF FAR CAPTAIN.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF

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The Canton Riots.

The Law Courts.

Correspondence:—

Hongkong Dollars.

Money Tug-of-War in Sam.

Coolie Killed by Motor-Car.

The Mysteries of "Fiver Pool."

Hongkong Legislative Council.

The Typhoon Refuge at Mongkoktsui.

Kowloon-Canton Railway Project.

The Canton-Hankow Railway Project.

Fire at a Shanghai Cotton Mill.

Accident at Shanghai-Nanking Railway Station.

Proposed Enlargement of Harbour Office.

Suspected Plague in Tokyo.

Companies:—

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Yokohama Specie Bank.

Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Hongkong Tramway Co.

Kailan Mining Administration.

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The Motor Ambulance.

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Korea Mining Dispute.

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Land Taxation in China.

Death of Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin.

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Company Meeting:—

Douglas Steamship Co.

Indo-China S.N. Co.

Count Martial on a Volunteer Reserve.

Shanghai Trade.

Raid on a Chinese Village.

Commercial.

Extra Copies 30 cents each, Cash.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHERIAN, British str., 1,312, P. H. Cowan, 18th September—Java 14th September, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.

CHIPSING, British str., 1,190, H. Walker, 19th September—Weihaiwei 15th September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHOYANG, British str., 1,424, Holmswood, 18th September—Shanghai 11th September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

EIGER, Norwegian str., 875, M. Elaisson, 17th September—Newchwang 11th September, Beans—Thorson & Co.

HAITAN, British str., 1,183, J. W. Evans, 19th September—Coast Ports 18th September, General—Douglas Lapraque & Co.

HUE, French str., 929, A. Corneliusen, 17th September—Kwangchow Wan 10th September, General—A. R. Marty.

ITOLA, British str., 3,402, R. S. B. Butler, 17th September—Colombo 4th Sept. General—David Sassoon & Co.

KELIO MARU, Japanese str., 1,116, D. Imad-zumi, 17th Sept.—Pakhoi 15th Sept., Rice and Cotton—Ordn.

KUM SANG, British str., E. Knight, 18th September—Singapore 12th September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LAURET, British str., 1,340, A. Jenkins, 18th September—Saigon 14th September, Rice and General—Ordn.

NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 2,959, A. Totaka, 19th September—San Francisco 21st August, General—Tokyo Kisen Kaisha.

RYUSHO MARU, Japanese str., 1,739, Simokan 18th Sept.—Port Arthur 1st September, General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

SAINT EUGENE, British str., ATKIN, 18th September—Manila 15th September, General—Ordn.

SEVENTH MARU, Japanese str., 912, R. Ohi, 18th September—Keelung 16th September, Coal—Ordn.

TOKA MARU, Japanese str., 3,210, S. Takano, 18th September—Moji 12th September, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TONG SHING, British str., 1,177, Hussey, 18th September—Saigon 13th September, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

September 19th.

CHUYEN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

HSINGCHANG, Chinese str., for Tientsin.

JAPAN, British str., for Singapore.

KWANGTAN, Chinese str., for Canton.

LIANGCHOW, British str., for Canton.

TJILATAP, Dutch str., for Batavia.

UME MARU, Jap. str., for Yokohama.

YOHOW, British str., for Haiphong.

YUENSANG, British str., for Manila.

September 19th.

ANHUI, British str., for Shanghai.

CHOYANG, British str., for Canton.

DARWIN MARU, Jap. str., for Amoy.

HAIVANG, British str., for Singapore.

RYUSHO MARU, Jap. str., for Canton.

PHANANG, British str., for Singapore.

KYNSH, Maru, Jap. str., for Canton.

TAIWAN MARU, Jap. str., for Hoihow.

TAKSANG, British str., for Hoihow.

TANSAN MARU, Jap. str., for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Haitan* reports: Fine clear weather, cloudy, smooth sea.

The British str. *Luertes* reports: Light, moderate and fresh breezes easterly and fine weather generally.

The Japanese str. *Kelio Maru* reports: Fine weather and moderate sea throughout the voyage.

The British str. *Itola* reports: Strong easterly winds, moderate sea, cloudy weather and passing rains.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Kum Sang*, from Singapore for Hongkong, Mr. Bulling, Mr. Mathews, Dr. W. Lytle Mr. and Mrs. Benetozelos de Rand.

Per *Haitan*, from Coast Ports, for Hongkong, Miss G. L. Coppock, Miss H. L. Bontelle, and Miss L. Schultz.

Per *Nippon Maru*, from San Francisco, etc., for Hongkong, Mr. A. Ankerstjerne, Mr. R. J. Blosie, Mr. R. S. Blosie, Mr. Geo. Brown, Mr. V. L. Blanco, Mr. Wm. D. Brymer, Mr. John Canson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Corbin, Miss E. Donaldson, Miss Eliz. Fife, Miss Eunice Fife, Mr. Victor A. Foster, Rev. and Mrs. H. R. Fenger, Mrs. A. D. Fick, Mr. K. A. Ghangre, Miss E. D. Gahreath, Mr. H. B. Henner, Mr. G. Haslam, Mrs. Geo. B. Hoelcker, Mr. F. T. Hough, Mrs. H. Mel. Irwin, Mr. K. B. Ingle, Miss Alice B. Jones, Miss Amanda Kerr, Mr. K. Kusumoto, Miss E. G. Lewis, M.D., Mr. J. E. Mercure, Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Manry, Miss E. Morgan, Mr. K. S. Nesiker, Mr. Harth Olson, Mr. C. E. Ozorio, Mr. K. B. Branich, Mr. K. B. Parmekar, Judge and Mrs. J. S. Powell, Miss Mary Powell, Miss L. Powell, Mr. E. H. Pound, Mr. P. Popoff, Miss E. Lack-Smith, Mr. F. V. Sipp, Mr. F. E. Samuel, Mr. F. Soares, Master A. Soares, Mr. K. G. Banger, Mr. M. Edith B. Kroger, Mr. S. Miyachi, Mr. B. Hochram, Miss S. K. Roy, and Mr. K. K. Roy.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The str. *Mongolia* left Yokohama on Monday, the 13th September, for Hongkong via Manila, etc. The Mails have been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's str. *Tasaka Maru*, due to arrive at Hongkong on the 22nd September.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The str. *Taiyuan* left Zamboanga for Hongkong via Manila on 15th inst., and may be expected to arrive to-day.

MERCHANT STEAMER.

The str. *Nutra* left Calcutta on the 16th instant, a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 1st October.

SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.

Carnarvonshire, from London, is due in Hongkong 29th September.

AGENTS, FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO., SEATTLE.

Unkai Maru, from Moji, is due in Hongkong to-day.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESTROYED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
LONDON	CITY OF HANKOW	Brit. str.	—	D. Asbury	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 8th Oct.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	YASAKA MARU	Brit. str.	—	Yamawaki	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
LONDON	MERIONETHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	Yamawaki	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	Beginning of Oct.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PAUL LEGAT	Brit. str.	—	Nagasaki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHAI, &c.	TAMBA MARU	Brit. str.	—	T. Hamada	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 18th Oct., at 5 P.M.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHAI, &c.	TACOMA MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	UNKAI MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA	On 8th Oct., at 3 P.M.
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	NIPPON MARU	Brit. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 25th Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	SHINTO MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	About 20th inst.
MEXICAN PORTS VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	SHINTO MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at 10.30 A.M.
DELAGO BAY, DUBBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	KASHIWARA	Brit. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 12th Oct., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TATSUMI	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 10th Nov., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	NIRKO MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	GREEN LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 15th Oct., at 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 24th inst., at 11 A.M.
KOBE & MOJI	BUICHOW	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th Oct., at 4 P.M.
KOBE & MOJI	ITOLA	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
JAPAN	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	LIANGCHOW	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 12th Oct.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 24th inst.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 4th Oct., at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 5th Oct.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 9th Oct.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA	On 27th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA	On 26th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.	On 26th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 23rd inst., at 8 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 2nd Oct., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA	On 30th inst., at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	To-day.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LTD.	On 28th inst.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

TO	STRAMERS	TO SAIL
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"CHONGSHING"	Tuesday, 21st Sept. D'light.
SHANGHAI	"CHONGSHANG"	Wednesday, 22nd Sept. D'light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Thursday, 23rd Sept. 3 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"CHIPSING"	Friday, 24th Sept. D'light.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 25th Sept. 3 P.M.
KOBE & MOJI	"KUMSANG"	Sunday, 26th Sept. D'light.
YUENSANG	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 2nd Oct. 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUMSANG," "NANGSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai on route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

*Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

†Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chetoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

†Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporns, Tawau, Usukan, Javelton and Laruan.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS [6.]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

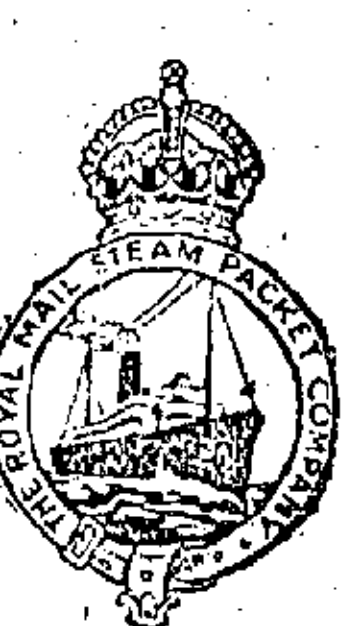
Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [25]



R.M.S.P.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMeward.

LONDON ... "MERIONETHSHIRE" ... Beginning of October.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Sailings to VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10. AGENTS.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1915.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO: 24th September, 17th October.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING.

S.S. "SALAMIS" ... From Hongkong 24th September.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

For Rates of Freight and passage apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For ... Steamer ... Sails.

LONDON ... "CITY OF HANKOW" ... On 8th Oct.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD., GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1915. [942]

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives from	Hongkong	Sails for	Hongkong
"TAIYUAN"	20th Sept.	24th Sept.		
"CHANGSHA"	13th Nov.	18th Nov.		

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, HONGKONG, 13th September, 1915. TELEPHONE No. 36. AGENTS. [972]

VESSELS ON THE BERTE

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

THE S.S. "UNKAI MARU" will be despatched on or about the 20th Sept. For Freight please apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, 1st September, 1915. [921]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE STEAMSHIP

Captain G. Manley, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about the 24th September, 1915, taking Passengers and Mails for the above Ports, in connection with the Co's s.s. "ANANIA" from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "KAMALAH" due in London about the 6th Nov., 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Hongkong, 11th September, 1915. [1]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL

S.S. "PATHAN," on or about 25th September

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1915. [1]

GLEN LINE (MCGREGOR, GOW & Co.) LIMITED.

FOR GENOA, LONDON AND HULL.

THE Steamship

"GLENIFIER,"

Captain J. McGregor will be despatched for the above ports on or about the 14th Oct., 1915.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1915. [953]

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 19th.

Previous On Date On Date

Day at 2 p.m. 6 a.m. 2 p.m.

Barometer ... 29.94 29.92 29.92

Temperature ... 84 81 85

Humidity ... 77 80 74

Wind Direction ... East SE East

Force ... 4 2 3

Weather ... 0 0 0

Rain ... 0 0 0

Highest open air Temperature on 18th ... 86

Lowest open air Temperature on 18th ... 78

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 20th to 26th September.

HIGH WATER LOW

